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perspective, with material reduced to its proper proportion — a history, and not a mere collection of material for history — will be a valuable addition to the apparatus of scholarship.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO. HARRY PRATT JUDSON.

The Mastery of the Pacific. By ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN. New York, The Macmillan Company; London, Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1902. — 440 pp.

This book has received high commendation and merits it. Within the compass of one volume it compresses a great amount of information, which the writer has gained, at first hand, by much travelling and careful observation. It contains a compend of the history of the countries of the Pacific and a description of lands and peoples; but this is all given for the sake of assisting the reader to form a judgment concerning the probable course and the outcome of the struggle for mastery which is impending. This is to be decided, the author thinks, by naval power, but not necessarily by actual naval warfare. The possession of large fleets may accomplish the purposes which would be pursued if they were brought into use. There is no concealment of the possibility that the ships may have to be used. Potential warfare usually accomplishes more than actual warfare; but this happens because, in certain contingencies, the actual fighting will begin, and these contingencies may occur.

Mr. Colquhoun not only does not conceal his personal views as to the policy which it is wise for a country like the United States to pursue, but freely expresses many opinions which the brevity of his work, in proportion to its great scope, makes it impossible to sustain by any very extended argument. On the ground that the facts as they stand constitute one comprehensive and conclusive argument, this is a reasonable course to pursue, and on this ground one will find it hard to justify a let-alone policy in Eastern affairs. Mr. Colquhoun not only thinks that America should pursue a policy of expansion but expresses the view that the United States will probably be the dominant factor in the East. Whether the power of this country will be used in alliance with that of Russia to create a gigantic "trust" which shall force all lesser powers to obey its will, or will be used more in accordance with traditional views and in a way that will harmonize with the policy of the maritime countries of Europe, is one of the chief undecided problems, though a reader of the book will incline toward the opinion that the latter of these courses will be

adopted. Of the greatest importance, as the author thinks, is the preservation of the Chinese Empire and the placing of it, in a sense, under the tutelage of Japan; and this result seems to be attainable only by a concert of action on the part of America and western Europe. The importance of the subjects which the book treats, the brevity and clearness of the treatment and the exceptional qualifications which the author possesses for discussing these themes make Mr. Colquhoun's work one which a student of modern politics and economics will find of great value.

JOHN B. CLARK.

The Temperance Problem and Social Reform. By JOSEPH ROWNTREE and ARTHUR SHERWELL. Ninth Edition. Hodder and Stoughton. — 777 pp.

This is probably one of the most popular, as it is certainly one of the most important, works that have ever been produced on the temperance problem. It approaches the subject without any *a priori* bias, and seeks by a first-hand examination to make a positive contribution to a pressing social problem. Readers should be careful to purchase the latest edition, in which much fresh material has been added. The book as it stands is a compendium of accurate and valuable information on the whole problem of temperance reform as it exists in Europe, the United States and Canada.

The first two chapters are chiefly of insular interest, since they seek to point out the menace to England of the present situation with regard to intemperance. "We are face to face with this supreme necessity: either we must grapple with the forces that undermine our national strength, or be content to fall behind in the struggle for commercial supremacy" (p. 51). The economic argument advanced in these chapters is so singularly forceful and convincing, that it has produced a profound impression, and has already exerted a powerful influence on the thoughtful students of social problems in England.

This discussion leads up to an examination of different methods of dealing with the liquor problem, and here the volume becomes of immediate interest to all students of social questions. The first system examined is that of state prohibition, to which a large section of the volume is devoted. It is here that the latest edition of the book is especially valuable, since it contains the results of a first-hand investigation of prohibition as it exists in the state of Maine. It ought to be said, however, that this inquiry was made before the recent and energetic effort to suppress the saloons in